(54) ELECTRONIC BLOOD PRESSURE GAUGE

(11) 3-75036 (A) (43) 29.3.1991 (19) JP

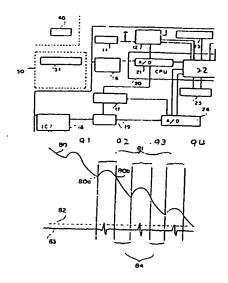
(21) Appl. No. 64-210627 (22) 17.8.1989

(71) TERUMO CORP (72) HITOSHI OZAWA

(51) Int. Cls. A61B5/022

PURPOSE: To perform correct blood pressure measurement by providing a gate setting means setting time zones recognizing the Korotkoff sound and noise in turn, based on the pulse wave and a means changing the threshold value.

CONSTITUTION: A gate 81 for Korotkoff sound recognition is formed at the minimum point 80a and the next same level point 80b, based on the pressure signal 80 inputted from a pressure detecting section 18 and converted into a digital value by an A/D converting section 26. The Korotkoff sound is extracted by comparison between the digital Korotkoff sound signal 83 inputted via an A/D converting section 21 by a microphone 51 and the preset threshold value level 82 in the gate 81. Noise is extracted by comparison with the preset threshold value level 82 at the gate exterior 84. If the pulse wave signal is larger than the preset threshold value A in the second-pulse and third-pulse gate 81 of the pulse wave and the noise level of the pulse wave signal is smaller than the threshold value A at the second-pulse and third-pulse gate exterior 84, it is judged as deficient pressurization. If the noise level is larger than the threshold value A at the gate exterior 84, the threshold value is set to B (B>A), and judgment is performed again.



11: charged battery. 12: power control. 13: power switch. 16: filter amplifier. 19: amplifier. 22: controller. 25: external memory. 50: Korotkoff sound detecting section. 51: microphone. 91: first pulse. 92: second pulse. 93: third pulse. 94: fourth oulse

### (54) BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURING METHOD

(11) 3-75037 (A)

(43) 29.3.1991 (19) JP

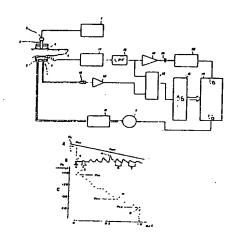
(21) Appl. No. 64-212598 (22) 18.8.1989

(71) NEC SAN-EI INSTR CO LTD (72) KENICHI YAMAKOSHI(1)

(51) Int. Cl<sup>5</sup>. A61B5/022

PURPOSE: To correctly measure blood pressure without being affected by the change of the elasticity of the blood vessel of a person under test, by measuring the maximum blood pressure and the minimum blood pressure by the measurement of the time width of each pulse wave of the volume pulse wave changed in response to the change of the cuff pressure.

CONSTITUTION: The driving voltage from a driving circuit 1 is fed to a laser diode 2 of a detector 7, a laser beam is fed into a finger 8 through an elastic thin film 4, and the transmitted light is fed to a photo-sensor 6. A control signal increasing the cuff pressure Pc from the minimum value (e.g. 0mmHg) to the maximum value (e.g., 180mmHg) is generated from a microcomputer 17 and fed to an air pump 9. When the amplitude of the volume pulse wave signal becomes about 0, a control signal decreasing the cuff pressure Pc from the maximum value to the minimum value is generated from the microcomputer 17 and fed to the air pump 9. When the ti/T calculated by the microcomputer 17 becomes minimum, the cuff pressure Pc at this time is counted as the maximum blood pressure Pcs. When the ti/T most nears 1, the cuff pressure Pc at this time is counted as the minimum blood pressure Pcd.



3: optical fiber, 5: pressing cuff. 10: cuff pressure controller, 11: volume pulse wave detecting circuit. 13: pressure sensor, 15: multiplexer. 20: zero cross comparator

### (54) ELECTRONIC HEMADYNAMOMETER

(11) 3-75038 (A)

(43) 29.3.1991 (19) JP

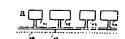
(21) Appl. No. 64-210628 (22) 17.8.1989

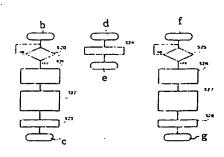
(71) TERUMO CORP (72) HITOSHI OZAWA

(51) Int. Cl<sup>5</sup>. A61B5/022

PURPOSE: To attain the use by a doctor in accordance with the situation by providing a sphygmomanometry mode, cuff pressure display mode and auscultatory gap mode which performs sphygmomanometry.

CONSTITUTION: In a normal measurement mode A, in a pressure reducing process by a fixed speed exhaust valve after pressurization by a rubber ball 44, in the case of detecting generation continuously of two pulses of Korotkoff's(K's) sound, the initial sound thereof is set to the maximum blood pressure, and in the case impossible of detecting the continuous two pulses of the K's sound, the last sound thereof is set to the minimum blood pressure. In a pressure display mode 8, no sphygmomanonietry is performed only with a pressure displayed similarly to a mercury hemadynamometer. In an auscultatory gap mode C, determination of the maximum blood pressure is similar to an A mode, but at the time of deciding the minimum blood pressure, in the case impossible of detecting continuously five pulses of K's sound, the last sound thereof is displayed as the minimum blood pressure. In this way, measuring mistake of the minimum blood pressure by the auscultatory gap is prevented. Here a measurement mode selector switch 15 is successively changed in each switch input.





a: pressurizing part. 41: arm band. 43: exhaust valve, b: mode A, c; return, d: mode B, e: return, f: mode C, g: return, S20: Is pressurization ended?. S21: K's sound SYS recognition two pulses continues, S22: K's sound DIA recognition two pulse not appear continuously. S23: blood pressure display, S24: pressure value display, S25: Ks pressurization ended?. S26: K's sound SYS recognition 2 pulse continues, S27: K's sound DIA recognition 5 pulse not appear continuously. S28: Is blood pressure display.

⑩日本国特許庁(JP)

① 特許出願公開

# ⑩ 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A) 平3-75037

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識別配号

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❷発明の名称 血圧測定方法

②特 顧 平1-212598

20出 願 平1(1989)8月18日

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見 松 書

発明の名称 血圧測定方法

特許請求の範囲

被検体に光を照射してその透過光量を検出する と共に、上記被検体に加えたカフ圧を検出する検 出手段を備え、

上記カフ圧を所定最高値から下降させ、それに 応じて検出された上記透過光量信号から分離した 容積脈波信号の各脈波の時間幅 t ; を測定し、

該剤定された脈波の時間幅は、を、上記カフ圧 が 0 のときの脈波の時間幅下で除した値は、 /T を算出し、

攻値:・/Tが、最小に成ったことを検出して、 そのときのカフ圧を最高血圧とすると共に、

上記値は、/Tが!に成ったことを検出して、 そのときのカフ圧を最低血圧とすることを特徴と する血圧測定方法。

発明の詳細な説明

〔産象上の利用分野〕

本発明は血圧例定方法に関する。

### 〔従来の技術〕

従来の容積優勤法による血圧測定では、カフ圧 と血管内圧とが等しく成ったときの援動波形を基 博とすると同時に、それの校正のために求めたオ シロメトリック法で求めた血圧値をも基準とし、 振動波形から最高血圧、平均血圧及び最低血圧を 自動的に測定するようにしていた。

### 〔堯明が解決しようとする課題〕

かかる従来の容積振動法による血圧測定は、被 検者の血管の弾性の変化が、測定された血圧の値 に影響を及ぼすため、その値をその血管の弾性の 変化に応じて補正する必要があった。

かかる点に握み、本発明は被検者の血管の弾性 の変化の影響を受けずして、最高血圧及び最低血 圧を正確に測定することのできる血圧測定方法を 提案しようとするものである。

(課題を解決するための手段及び作用)

本発明は、被検体に光を照射してその透過光量

## 特開平3-75037(2)

を検出すると共に、被検体に加えたカフ圧を検出すると共に、被検体に加えたカフ圧を検出する検出手段(7)を備える。そして、対対は登録では、それに応じてで検出された。との対域には、なったのである。ときのカフ圧を検出して、そのときのカフェを検出して、そのときのカフェを検出して、そのときのカフェを検出して、そのときのカフェを検出して、そのときのカフェをを検出して、そのときのカフェを展出したものである。

#### (実施例)

以下に、第1図を参照して、本発明の実施例を 詳細に説明しよう。

(7) は複合検出器を示し、これはレーザタイオード(2) 及びフォトセンサ(6) を備え、これらレーザダイオード(2) 及びフォトセンサ(6) の間に、人間の手の指(8) が介在せしめられる。又、この指(8) は、光透過性の弾性薄膜(4) 及び圧迫用カ

フ(5) の間に挟持される。(1) は駆動回路で、これよりの駆動電圧が、レーザダイオード(2) に供給されて、これが発光せしめられる。このレーザダイオード(2) からのレーザピームは、オプティカルファイバ(3) の一嬢に入射せしめられると共に、その他竭から出射し、弾性薄膜(3) を選じて、指(8) に入射せしめられ、その透過光がフォトセンチ(6) に入射せしめられる。

(9) はエアポンプで、これよりの空気がカフ圧 コントローラ(10)及びパイプを通じて、圧迫用カフ(5) に供給されるように成されている。

又、フェトセンサ(6) からの光検出信号は、例えば、ハイパスフィルタから成る容積脈波検出回路(11)に供給され、これより透過光量信号(直流)に重量された脈波成分信号(容積脈波に比例する信号であるので、以下、容積脈波信号と称する)が出力され、これがローパスフィルタ(12)、アンブ(18)、コンデンサ(19)を順次に通じて、ゼロクロスコンパレータ(20)からの比較出力は、マイク

ロコンピュータ(17)の「/〇ボートに供給される。 又、ローパスフィルタ(12)の出力がマルチブレクサ(15)に供給される。一方、圧迫用カフ(5)のカフ圧Pcは、圧力センサ(13)によって検出され、その検出出力が、アンブ(14)を選じてマルチプレクサ(15)の出力がA/D変換回路(16)に供給されてデジタル信号に変換され、そのデジタル容額脈波信号及びデジタルカフ圧信号がマイクロコンピュータ(17)に供給される。

又、マイクロコンピュータ(17)の I / O ポートからのエアボンブ制御信号が、エアボンブ(9) に 供給されて制御される。

さて、アンプ(18)からの容額脈波信号(第2図 B及び第3図A参照)が、ゼロクロスコンパレータ(20)に供給される。そして、このゼロクロスコンパレータ(20)の出力(第3図C参照)が、マイクロコンピュータ(17)の1/Oボートに供給されて、容積販波信号の各販波の時間幅に」(第3図D参照)が、その立ち上がり及び立ち下がりに対 応するゼロクロス点(第3図C参照)間の時間を 測定することによって検出されると共に、その時間 間:iが、カフ圧Pcがゼロのときの容積脈波信 号の脈波の時間幅下によって割算される。

次に、第2図のフローチャート及び第3図~第5図を参照して、第1図の血圧測定装置のロコンピュータ(17)による演算及び処理について 説明する。簡3図Aはカフ圧Pcを示し、同図Bは容積原波信号を示し、同図Cはしたものとなる。第4図Aは容積原波信号を示し、同図図のはなのよコンに表し、同図図の出力を存取している。第4図Aによりの出力を存取にはは はの時間幅を示す。第5図は容積原波信号の振幅と血圧との関係を示す。

マイクロコンピュータ(17)から、カフ圧Pcを 展低値 (例えば、0mmHg) から最高値 (例えば、 1 8 0 mmHg) に向かって上昇させる制御信号を 発生して、エアポンプ(9) に供給する (ステップ ST-1)。

## 特開平3-75037(3)

容根原波信号の振幅が略 0 に成ったら(このときのカフ圧は最高値より多少低い値である)(ステップST-2)、マイクロコンピュータ(17)から、カフ圧Pcを、第 3 図A及び第 5 図の矢印 a に示す如く、最高値から(1 8 0 mc H g)から最低値(0 mu H g)に向かって下降させる制御信号を発生して(ステップST~3)、エアポンプ(9)に供給する。

マイクロコンピュータ(17)によって算出された t; /Tが最小に成ったら(ステップST-4)、 そのときのカフ圧Pcを最高血圧Pcs(第3図A、 B、C参照)とする(ステップST-5)。

ti / Tが1に最接近したら(ステップST-6)、そのときのカフ圧Pcを最低血圧Pcd(第3図A、B、C参照)とする(ステップST-7)。
 容積脈波信号の振幅が略0より大きく成ったら
(第3図B、C及び第5図参照のS参照)(ステップST-8)、そのときのカフ圧Pcを最高血

 EPcsとする(第5図参照)(ステップST-9)。
 容積脈波信号の振幅が最大に成ったら(第3図

B、 C 及び 第 5 図 参照 の M 参照 ) (ステップ S T - 1 0)、そのときのカフ氏 P c を 平均血圧 P c ■とする(第 5 図 参照) (ステップ S T - 1 1)。

容積脈波信号の振幅がその後に急に低下したら (第5 図参照の D′参照) (ステップ S T - 1 2)、 その寸前(第3 図 B、 C 及び第5 図参照の D 参照) のカフ圧 P c を最低血圧 P cd とする(第5 図参照) (ステップ S T - 1 3)。

2 種類の最高血圧、即ち、ステップST-5及びステップST-9 で得た最高血圧 P cs を比較すると共に、2 種類の最低血圧、即ち、ステップST-1 3 で得た最低血圧 P cdを比較する(ステップST-1 4)。

商、平均血圧Pc●は1種類しかないので、比較 は行わない。

最終的な最高血圧 P CS、最低血圧 P cd 及び平均 血圧 P cmを出力する(ステップ S T - 1 5)。

上述の実施例によれば、ステップST-5、7 において、カフ圧Pcの変化に対応して変化する 容積脈波信号の各脈波の時間幅の測定によって得

られた最高血圧及び最低血圧は、被検者の血管の 弾性の変化の影響を殆ど受けないので、従来例に 比べてかなり正確と成るが、更に、これらのステ ップST-5、7による最高血圧及び最低血圧を、 ステップST-9、13において、カフ圧の変化 に対応して変化する容積脈波の振幅の測定によっ て得られた最高血圧及び最低血圧と比較すること により、一層正確と成る。

商、平均血圧は、容積脈波の時間幅の測定によっては得られないので、容積脈波の振幅の測定によって得ることに成る。

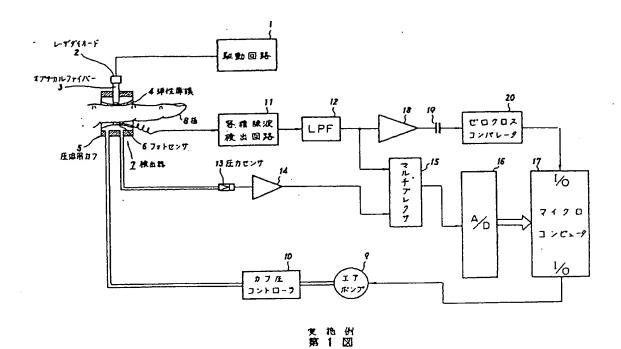
### (発明の効果)

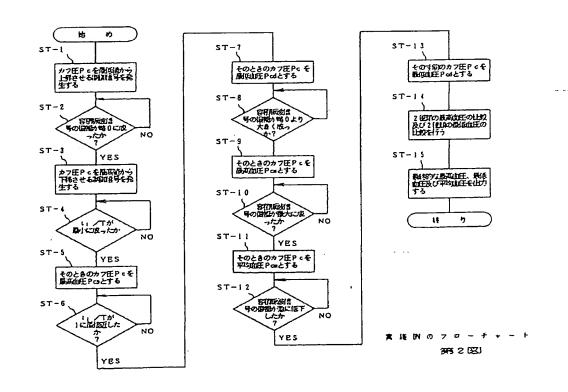
上述せる本発明によれば、カフ圧の変化に対応して変化する容積脈波の各脈波の時間幅の測定によって、最高血圧及び最低血圧を測定するので、被検者の血管の弾性の変化の影響を受けずして、最高血圧及び最低血圧を正確に測定することのできる血圧測定方法を得ることができる。図面の簡単な説明

第1四は本発明の実施例を示すプロック線図、 第2回は本発明の実施例のフローチャート、第3 図は動作説明図、第4回はタイミングチャート、 第5回は容積脈波及び血圧の関係を示す曲線図で ある。

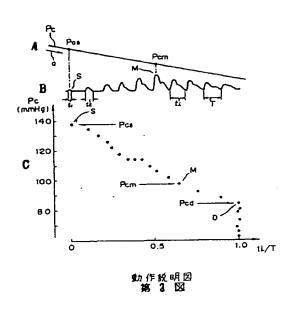
(7) は検出器、(9) はエアボンブ、(11) は容穣 脈波検出回路、(12) はローパスフィルタ、(13) は 圧力センサ、(17) はマイクロコンピュータ、(19) はコンデンサ、(20) はゼロクロスコンパレータで ある。

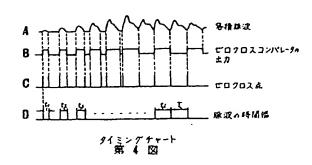
代理人 松阳秀盛

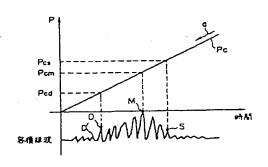




## 特別平3-75037(5)







等権職政主以位圧の関係を示す曲線図 第 5 図

# JAPANESE PATENT APPLICATION, FIRST Publication No. Hei 3-75037

Int. Cl.<sup>5</sup>: A61B 5/022 Publication Date: March 29, 1991

APPLICATION NO.:

Hei 1-212598

FILING DATE:

August 18, 1989

APPLICANT:

NIPPON DENKI SAN-EI KK

**INVENTORS:** 

Kenichi YAMAGOSHI and Setsuo HASHIMOTO

TITLE: Blood Pressure Measuring Method

### **CLAIM**

A blood pressure measuring method characterized by:

providing detecting means for illuminating a test object with light and detecting a transmitted light amount, and detecting a cuff pressure applied to said test object;

decreasing said cuff pressure from a predetermined maximum value, and measuring a period width t<sub>i</sub> of each pulse of a volumetric pulse signal separate from said transmitted light amount signal detected in accordance therewith;

calculating a value t<sub>i</sub>/T resulting by dividing the period width t<sub>i</sub> of said measured pulse with the period width T of the pulse when said cuff pressure is 0;

detecting when said value t<sub>i</sub>/T becomes a minimum and taking the cuff pressure at that time as a maximum blood pressure; and

detecting when said value t<sub>i</sub>/T becomes 1 and taking the cuff pressure at that time as a minimum blood pressure.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

## Field of Industrial Application

The present invention relates to a blood pressure measuring method.

### Prior Art

With conventional blood pressure measurements due to volumetric vibration methods, the maximum blood pressure, average blood pressure and minimum blood pressure are automatically measured from vibration waveforms while taking as a reference the vibration waveform when the cuff pressure and internal pressure of the blood vessels become equal, and simultaneously taking as a reference the blood pressure value determined by an oscillometric method for correction thereof.

### Problems to be Solved by the Invention

Since changes in the elasticity of blood vessels in the test subject affect the measured blood pressure values in the blood pressure measuring methods due to such conventional volumetric vibration methods, it is necessary to correct the values in accordance with such changes in the elasticity of the blood vessels.

In consideration of this point, the present invention proposes a blood pressure measuring method capable of accurately measuring the maximum blood pressure and minimum blood pressure without being affected by changes in elasticity of the blood vessels of the test subject.

### Means for Solving the Problems and Functions

The present invention comprises detecting means (7) for illuminating a test object with light and detecting a transmitted light amount, and detecting a cuff pressure applied to said test object. The method entails decreasing said cuff pressure from a predetermined maximum value, and measuring a period width  $t_i$  of each pulse of a volumetric pulse signal separate from said transmitted light amount signal detected in accordance therewith; calculating a value  $t_i/T$  resulting by dividing the period width  $t_i$  of said measured pulse with the period width  $t_i$  of the pulse when said cuff pressure is 0; detecting when said value  $t_i/T$  becomes a minimum and taking the cuff pressure at that time as a maximum blood pressure; and detecting when said value  $t_i/T$  becomes 1 and taking the cuff pressure at that time as a minimum blood pressure.

## **Embodiments**

Herebelow, an embodiment of the present invention shall be explained in detail with

reference to Fig. 1.

Reference numeral (7) denotes a composite detector comprising a laser diode (2) and a photosensor (6), such that the finger (8) of the hand of a human is placed between the laser diode (2) and the photosensor (6). Additionally, this finger (8) is held between a transparent elastic thin film (4) and a squeeezing cuff (5). Reference numeral (1) denotes a drive circuit, from which a drive voltage is supplied to the laser diode (2) to make it emit light. The laser beam from this laser diode (2) is made incident on one end of the optical fiber (3) and is emitted from the other end, passes through the elastic thin film (3), is shined on the finger (8), and the transmitted light is incident on the photosensor (6).

Reference numeral (9) is an air pump, and the air from this is supplied through a cuff pressure controller (10) and a pipe to the constricting cuff (5).

Additionally, a light detection signal from the photosensor (6) is supplied to a volumetric pulse detecting circuit (11) composed, for example, from a bypass filter. From there, a pulse component signal (a signal proportional to the volumetric pulse, hereinafter referred to as the volumetric pulse signal) superimposed on a transmitted light amount signal (direct current) is output, and this is passed sequentially through a low-pass filter (12), an amp (18) and a capacitor (19), then supplied to a zero-cross comparator (20). The comparison output from this low-cross comparator is supplied to the I/O port of a microcomputer (17).

Additionally, the output of the low-pass filter (12) is supplied to the multiplexer (15). On the other hand, the cuff pressure  $P_C$  of the constricting cuff (5) is detected by the pressure sensor (13), and the detected output is supplied through the amp (14) to the multiplexer (15). Then, the output of this multiplexer (15) is supplied to an A/D converting circuit (16) for conversion to a digital signal, then this digital volumetric pulse signal and digital cuff pressure signal are supplied to the microcomputer (17).

Additionally, an air pump control signal from the I/O port of the microcomputer (17) is supplied to the air pump (9) for control.

The volumetric pulse signal (see Fig. 2B and Fig. 3A) from the amp (18) is supplied to the zero-cross comparator (20). Then, the output (see Fig. 3C) of this zero-cross comparator (20) is supplied to the I/O port of the microcomputer (17), the period widths  $t_i$  (see Fig. 3D) of the pulses of the volumetric pulse signal is detected by measuring the time between zero-cross points (see Fig. 3C) corresponding to the rise and fall thereof, and the period  $t_i$  is divided by the period width T of the pulse of the volumetric pulse signal when the cuff pressure  $P_c$  is zero.

Next, the calculations and procedures of the microcomputer (17) in the blood pressure

measuring device of Fig. 1 shall be explained with reference to the flow chart of Fig. 2 and Figs. 3-5. Fig. 3A shows the cuff pressure P<sub>C</sub>, Fig. 3B shows the volumetric pulse signal, and Fig. 3C plots the relationship between the value t<sub>i</sub>/T and the cuff pressure P<sub>C</sub>. Fig. 4A shows the volumetric pulse signal, Fig. 4B shows the output of the zero-cross comparator, Fig. 4C shows the zero-cross points and Fig. 4D shows the periods of the pulses of the volumetric pulse signal. Additionally, Fig. 5 is a drawing showing the relationship between the amplitude of the volumetric pulse signal and blood pressure.

A control signal for raising the cuff pressure  $P_c$  from a minimum value (e.g. 0 mmHg) to a maximum value (e.g. 180 mmHg) is generated by the microcomputer (17), and this is supplied to the air pump (9) (step ST-1).

When the amplitude of the volumetric pulse signal is reduced to about 0 (at this time the cuff pressure is at a value somewhat less than the maximum value) (step ST-2), a control signal for decreasing the cuff pressure  $P_c$  from a maximum value (180 mmHg) to a minimum value (0 mmHg) as illustrated by the arrow a in Fig. 3A and Fig. 5 is generated by the microcomputer (17) (step ST-3), and this is supplied to the air pump (9).

When the value of  $t_i/T$  calculated by the microcomputer (17) reaches a minimum (step ST-4), the cuff pressure  $P_c$  at that time is taken as the minimum blood pressure  $P_{cd}$  (see Figs. 3A, B and C) (step ST-7).

When the amplitude of the volumetric pulse signal becomes larger than about 0 (see S in Figs. 3B, 3C and Fig. 5) (step ST-8), the cuff pressure  $P_C$  at that time is taken as a maximum blood pressure  $P_{cs}$  (see Fig. 5) (step ST-9).

When the amplitude of the volumetric pulse signal reaches a maximum (see M in Figs. 3B, 3C and Fig. 5) (step ST-10), the cuff pressure  $P_c$  at that time is taken as the average blood pressure  $P_{cm}$  (see Fig. 5) (step ST-11).

When the amplitude of the volumetric pulse signal suddenly drips thereafter (see D' in Fig. 5) (step ST-12), the cuff pressure  $P_c$  immediately prior thereto (see D in Figs. 3B, 3C and Fig. 5) is taken as the minimum blood pressure  $P_{cd}$  (see Fig. 5) (step ST-13).

The two types of maximum blood pressures, i.e. the maximum blood pressures  $P_{cs}$  obtained in step ST-5 and step ST-9 are compared, while also comparing the two types of minimum blood pressures, i.e. the minimum blood pressures  $P_{cd}$  obtained in step ST-7 and step ST-13.

Since there is only one type of average blood pressure P<sub>cm</sub>, this is not compared.

The final maximum blood pressure P<sub>cs</sub>, minimum blood pressure P<sub>cd</sub> and average blood

pressure P<sub>cm</sub> are output (step ST-15).

According to the above embodiment, the maximum blood pressure and minimum blood pressure obtained by measuring the periods of the pulses of the volumetric pulse signals which change in accordance with the changes in the cuff pressure P<sub>c</sub> in steps ST-5 and ST-7 are almost unaffected by the changes in elasticity of the blood vessels of the test subject, so that they are much more accurate than those of the conventional example. Furthermore, the maximum blood pressure and minimum blood pressure from these steps ST-5 and ST-7 become even more accurate upon comparison with the maximum blood pressure and minimum blood pressure obtained by measuring the periods of the volumetric pulses which change in accordance with the changes in cuff pressure in steps ST-9 and ST-13.

Since the average blood pressure cannot be obtained from the period widths of the volumetric pulses, it is obtained by measuring the amplitude of the volumetric pulses.

### Effects of the Invention

According to the present invention described above, since the maximum blood pressure and minimum blood pressure are measured by measuring the periods of the pulses of the volumetric pulse s which change in accordance with changes in the cuff pressure, it is possible to obtain a blood pressure measuring method capable of accurately measuring the maximum blood pressure and minimum blood pressure without being affected by changes in the elasticity of blood vessels in the test subject.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block line diagram showing an embodiment of the present invention, Fig. 2 is a flow chart of an embodiment of the present invention, Fig. 3 is a diagram explaining the functions, Fig. 4 is a timing chart, and Fig. 5 is a curve diagram showing the relationship between the volumetric pulse and blood pressure.

(7) denotes a detector, (9) denotes an air pump, (11) denotes a volumetric pulse detecting circuit, (12) denotes a low-pass filter, (13) denotes a pressure sensor, (17) denotes a microcomputer, (19) denotes a capacitor and (20) denotes a zero-cross comparator.